

FBIS-APA -79-016
Tuesday
23 January 1979
Vol IV No 016 Supp 001

DAILY REPORT

Supplement

ASIA & PACIFIC

MATERIALS ON VIETNAMESE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

22-29 DECEMBER

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NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151

DAILY REPORT

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MATERIALS ON VIETNAMESE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION 22-29 DECEMBER

22 December Opening Session

OW221725 Hanoi VNA in English 1635 GMT 22 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 22 Dec (VNA)--The Vietnamese National Assembly (sixth legislature) this morning (Dec 22) opened its fourth session in Ba Dinh hall. Before the opening, the deputies paid a floral tribute at President Ho Chi Minh's mausoleum.

At 8.30 am the deputies warmly applauded President Ton Duc Thang and Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, who were moving onto the rostrum with other members of the presidium.

Among those on the presidium were Vice President Nguyen Luong Bang; Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho; Truong Chinh, chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee; Premier Pham Van Dong; Vice Premiers Pham Hung, Vo Nguyen Giap, Le Thanh Nghi, Vo Chi Cong and Huynh Tan Phat; General Van Tien Dung, chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army; Le Van Luong, secretary of the Hanoi party committee; Hoang Van Hoan, Xuan Thuy, Mrs Nguyen Thi Thap, Nguyen Xien and Tran Dang Khoa, vice-chairmen of the National Assembly Standing Committee; Hoang Quoc Viet, president of the presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; and representatives of religious communities, nationalities, mass organizations and army and labour heroes and heroines.

In his opening speech, Truong Chinh said the immediate tasks of the Vietnamese people are to quickly rehabilitate and push ahead with production, stabilize and step by step improve the people's living conditions, maintain public security and strengthen national defence, defend the country, and continue building the material and technical basis of socialism.

He said the National Assembly will discuss the government's reports on the state plan and the draft state budget for 1979 and an account for the 1977 state budget. It will hear the government's report on changes in the delimitation of provinces and cities under the management of the central authorities, discuss the reports of the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's organ of control, and adopt necessary resolutions.

Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi then delivered the report of the Council of Ministers concerning the tasks under the 1979 state plan.

This afternoon, the assembly heard two reports by Minister of Finance Hoang Anh, on the implementation of the 1978 state budget, the orientation and tasks of finance and the 1979 draft state budget, and the other on a general account for the 1977 state budget.

The assembly also heard a report by Dr Pham Van Bach, president of the Supreme People's Court, on the work of the people's tribunals.

Truong Chinh Opening Speech

BK221330Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Dec 78 BK

[Speech by Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee, at the 22 December opening meeting of the Fourth Session of the Sixth National Assembly at the Ba Dinh conference hall in Hanoi--recorded]

[Text] Respected and esteemed President Ton Duc Thang, dear comrade National Assembly deputies:

On behalf of the National Assembly Standing Committee, I warmly welcome all comrade deputies who are here to attend the Fourth Session of the Sixth National Assembly. [applause] This National Assembly session is held at a time when our country is undergoing great difficulties and trials. Great nation expansionists and big-power hegemonists, working hand in glove with imperialism and other reactionary forces, are frenziedly pursuing a hostile policy against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and are using the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique to provoke a border war against our country. We have had successive typhoons and floods covering vast areas which have caused serious losses to our people.

Under the leadership of the party, the people and combatants throughout the country have upheld the spirit of mutual love and affection, have aided one another, and have concentrated their efforts on overcoming difficulties and trials. Several new positive factors have emerged. We have scored important successes on the front of production and stabilization of the people's life. We have taken a further step in frustrating the dark schemes and actions of international reactionaries and their henchmen. On the diplomatic front, we have secured the sympathy, support and extensive aid of fraternal socialist states, of several other countries and of progressive people the world over.

The signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between our country and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was a momentous event marking a new stage in the unbreakable solidarity [Hanoi International Service in English at 1000 GMT 22 December in its report on Truong Chinh's speech words the preceding phrase: "The signing of the Vietnam-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation is an important event marking a new stage of militant solidarity..."] and relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and responding to the wishes of the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples. It is in conformity with the interests of the socialist countries and with the objectives of the UN Charter and will make positive contributions to the cause of the defense of peace in Asia and the rest of the world. [applause]

Our immediate tasks are to quickly restore and vigorously step up production; to stabilize and gradually improve the people's living conditions; to firmly maintain security, consolidate national defense, and protect the fatherland; and to continue building the material and technical bases of socialism.

In light of this situation and these tasks, the National Assembly will discuss the reports submitted by the government on the state plans, on the estimated state budget for 1979 and on the balance of the state budget for 1977. The National Assembly will hear government reports and proposals concerning the changes in the boundaries of some provinces and municipalities directly subordinate to the central government. The National Assembly will discuss reports by the People's Supreme Court and the People's Supreme Procureate. It will then adopt necessary resolutions.

Comrade deputies, 1978 is a year in which our people gained valuable new experiences. I firmly believe that in this session you will bring into full play the people's right to collective mastery and will contribute to satisfactorily formulating the state plan and budget for 1979, demonstrating the iron will of our entire people and army to resolutely and successfully build socialism and to firmly defend the socialist fatherland. [applause]

I hereby proclaim the fourth session of the Sixth National Assembly open and wish it splendid success. [applause]

Communique No 1 on 22 Dec Session

OW221600 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Dec 78 OW

[Communique No 1 of fourth session of the Sixth National Assembly]

[Text] The fourth session of the National Assembly, Sixth Legislature, opened in Hanoi on 22 December at the Ba Dinh conference hall in Hanoi. At 0800 the National Assembly held a ceremony to pay tribute to the late President Ho Chi Minh at his mausoleum. At 0830 the National Assembly began its opening session. The Presidium of the session included Comrades Ton Duc Thang, Le Duan, Nguyen Luong Ban, Nguyen Huu Tho, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Pham Hung, Vo Nguyen Giap, Le Thanh Nghi, Vo Chi Cong, Huynh Tan Phat, Van Tien Dung, Le Van Luong, Hoang Van Hoan, Xuan Thuy, Nguyen Thi Thap, Nguyen Xien, Tran Dang Khoa, Phan Van Dong, Hoang Quoc Viet, Chu Van Tan, Phan Minh Tanh, Venerable Thich Thien Hao, priest Vo Thanh Trinh, Cam Ngoan, Anh Hung Nup, Huynh Cuong, Ton That Tung, Cu Thi Hau, Tran Hanh and Ho Giao.

SRV National Assembly Standing Committee Chairman Truong Chinh opened the session and presided at the meeting. The National Assembly heard Le Thanh Nghi, SRV vice premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, read a report on the 1979 state plan's tasks.

In the afternoon, SRV Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho, member of the session Presidium presided at the meeting. Finance Minister Hoang Anh, on behalf of the Council of Ministers, read a report on the implementation of the 1978 state budget, financial guidelines and tasks for 1979 and the 1979 draft state budget, and read a report on the final balance of the 1977 state budget. People's Supreme Court President Pham Van Bach reported on the people's courts' work.

The plenary meeting ended at 1700. The National Assembly will continue its plenary meeting on 23 December at the Ba Dinh conference hall in Hanoi.

Le Thanh Nghi Report, Part I

OW231615 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 23 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Dec (VNA)--A government report on the 1979 state plan was submitted to the fourth session of the Sixth National Assembly yesterday by Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee.

In the first part of his report dealing with the economic situation in Vietnam, Le Thanh Nghi said that the implementation of the 1978 state plan has met with serious natural disasters coupled with the increased hostile actions of the reactionary leaderships of China and Kampuchea. However, he stressed, all these obstacles have failed to stop the Vietnamese people's advance.

The vice premier noted that the people have made most outstanding efforts in agricultural production. Compared with 1977, the number of people moving to new economic zones increased 58 percent, the reclaimed acreage by 40 percent, the area under afforestation by 43 percent, while the acreage serviced by irrigation and drainage schemes continued to expand. Therefore, despite very harsh climatic conditions, the total cultivated area reached the record figure of 7.64 million hectares, 80,000 hectares more than in 1977.

Production of subsidiary crops went up 15 percent, double that in 1975. The area under winter crops in the Red River delta provinces has considerably expanded and is 41 percent above the plan. Potato planting and output were respectively 68 and 70 percent over the plan. Sorghum which was grown for the first time in many provinces had an output almost five times that of the previous year.

Industrial production in 1978 met with new difficulties arising from the shortage of raw materials, accessories and energy. Nevertheless, the value of gross industrial production increased seven percent. The planned output for a number of items has been fulfilled or overfulfilled, including electricity, iron, rolled steel, chromium ore, tin, small tractors, water pumps, dredges, motor launches, road and railway rolling stock, building machines, machine tools, lorry accessories and automobile repairs, apatite, fertilizer, soda, sulphuric acid, soldering rods, accumulators, motorcar tyres, paint, ink, canned food, woollen and jute carpets, gunny bags, enamelware and so on.

On the socialist transformation of the economy in south, Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi said: All the large and medium-sized capitalist establishments in the industrial sector, building, transport, fishery, timber extraction, pharmaceuticals and services have become socialist enterprises in various forms. The important small industry and handicraft establishments in urban areas have been reorganized into producers collectives embracing half of the total work force in these trades. Capitalist commerce has been abolished. Small traders have been reorganized and a number of them have been incorporated into the socialist trade service network.

In the socialist transformation of agriculture in the south appropriate measures have been made to convince peasants of the superiority of collective farming, with due consideration for the characteristics of the farming situation in the south. In many localities, the organisation of cooperatives and production teams is developing favourably and has become a mass revolutionary movement. Preparations are under way in many southern districts and provinces for further socialist transformation and development of agriculture.

Progress has also been made in the consolidation of the socialist relations of production, the building of the districts into agro-industrial units, the reorganization of production and the improvement of economic management in different sectors and different production establishments.

The unification of the currency has created favourable conditions for the application of uniform policies, and for uniform economic and financial management, finance allowing for the increased economic integration of the country.

The eradication of illiteracy throughout the country has allowed the development of complementary and general education as well as vocational training. In particular, child care and education have made substantial progress: 200,000 children have been admitted to day-care centres, 24 percent more than the previous year. Forty-nine new hospitals, 157 consulting rooms, 68 maternity houses, 308 clinics and 20 rest homes for disabled troops were built in 1978. The number of sickbeds increased six percent. More than 11 million malaria sufferers have received medical attention.

We are proud that despite frantic acts of hostility and sabotage by international reaction, our entire party, people and army have promptly completely united around the party Central Committee to face up to the new situation.

This unity has greatly strengthened our entire people in their tasks of fighting, serving the frontline fighters, improving war preparation and also been translated into concrete deeds in economic construction and cultural development.

Le Thanh Nghi continued: New and important factors have emerged and are developed in the national economy over the past 3 years (1976-1978) of the Second Five-Year Plan (1976-1980).

The efforts expended in building the material and technical bases of socialism in these 3 years have boosted the production capacity of various sectors of the economy. We have reclaimed almost 1 million additional hectares of land, irrigated another 450,000 hectares, drained 160,000 hectares and desalinized 160 hectares. In these 3 years, we have supplied 13,000 tractors to agriculture.

The new economic zones have absorbed 1.3 million persons including 680,000 workers.

In forestry, 400,000 hectares have been afforested, almost 2,500 kilometres of roads have been newly built or improved for timber transport, and 1,100 trucks and road-building machines have been supplied to the forestry service. The fishing industry has been supplied with more trawlers and 14 freezing plants.

In industry, electricity output increased by 88,000 kilowatts over last year, anthracite by 1.9 million tons, apatite by 610,000 tons, cement by 220,000 tons, bricks by 480 million pieces, [word indistinct] by 12,500 tons, textiles by 66 millions metres, paper by 10,000 tons, glasswares by 20,000 tons and porcelainwares by 87 million pieces.

In transport and communications, railways and roads have been restored and strengthened, the sea and river ports and warehouses expanded, and rolling stock has increased substantially.

However, Le Thanh Nghi said, what we have achieved still falls far below the targets under the five-year plan (1976-1980).

In industry, the production of coal, engineering products, timber, bricks, fertilizer and other items has fallen short of the plan. Many consumer goods industries have not been supplied with sufficient raw materials.

A matter of great concern is that the labour force has been underutilised. Also agricultural land, forests, the sea and other natural resources have been exploited inefficiently. Neither have the material and technical bases been used efficiently. A low standard has been observed in the achievement of economic and technical goals.

There still is a low utilisation of the capacity of machinery and equipment in various sectors and localities.

The quality of products and services is inadequate high [sentence as received]. The overall economic development tempo in 1978 has been low. The working people, especially those in the flood-stricken areas and public employees still face many difficulties in their lives.

Le Thanh Nghi went on: Why is it that our efforts in recent years have not brought about the expected changes in the economy, and the difficulties and economic imbalance have somewhat increased?

First of all, our backwardness and the serious consequences of the war and the neocolonialist regime have caused our economy to remain underdeveloped and seriously unbalanced.

While the heavy consequences of war have not been solved completely and the potentials of the national economy have not been realized, new difficulties have cropped up one after another.

The hostile acts of international reaction and its henchmen--the Kampuchean reactionaries--have caused us many new difficulties.

For 2 consecutive years, an inclement weather caused great losses to agricultural production. Especially in 1978, big storms and floods rarely seen in history struck both the north and the south of the country, bringing the targetted food output down by 3 million tons. The number of cattle dropped by 20 percent. Many dams, canals, farm machines and other equipment were badly damaged. Five hundred thousand houses were submerged, ruined or swept away. Nearly 6 million people were affected by the floods. A great number of industrial establishments, roads, railways, bridges, schools, hospitals, kindergartens, nursery schools, shops...were destroyed or heavily damaged. Restoration work requires considerable emergency spending from the state and the people.

Le Thanh Nghi Report, Part II

OW200752Y Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 25 Dec 78 OW

[Text- Hanoi, 25 Dec (VNA)--In the second part of his report on 1979 state plan, Vice Premier Le Thanh Nghi said:

Many important problems must be tackled in 1979--the fourth year in the 1976-1980 State Five-Year Plan.

The present situation poses the three following tasks for the entire party, people and army:

--To stabilize and secure the people's life.

--To strengthen national defence and security.

--To continue building the material and technical bases of socialism in order to meet the immediate needs of economic development, while preparing for future development.

To fulfill these three general tasks, a problem of prime importance is to ensure that all working people are employed and have sufficient food and clothing.

In order to overcome immediate difficulties, and lay the foundations for future development, we should take full advantage of our two greatest resources--namely, an abundant labour force and our vast unexploited land.

In 1979, the following important economic activities must be undertaken:

To concentrate efforts on boosting all-round agricultural production, with the emphasis on food and foodstuffs production. We must also strive to develop forestry and fishery.

To do our utmost to develop consumer goods industries.

To increase exports.

To practise economy, and to develop our own sources of raw materials.

To boost the production of coal, electricity, fertilizers, chemicals and building materials, metallurgy and engineering so as to better serve agricultural production, forestry, fishery and light industry, and at the same time to increase exports.

To develop communications and transport services to meet the needs of production, construction and defence, and to ensure the necessary reserves.

To strengthen national defence, maintain political security and law and order and secure the border areas.

Investment in capital construction must ensure a proper balance between accumulation and consumption, and between economic construction and the needs of national defence.

To step up socialist transformation along with economic construction at the district level.

To strive for visible progress in the management and leadership of productive activities.

On Agriculture

In 1979, the whole country will strive to produce 16 to 16.5 million tons of food, to include 12 to 12.5 million tons of paddy and 4 million tons of subsidiary crops.

To reach this target, we must plant 7.5 million hectares of food crops, an increase of 15 percent over 1978.

The rice acreage is set at 5.7 million hectares, an increase of six percent, chiefly in the south. The annual output is set at 2.190 kilos per hectare, 360 kilos more than 1978.

The acreage of subsidiary crops is set at 1.8 million hectares, half as much again as in 1978. We must strongly develop the planting of maize, sweet potato, manioc and sorghum, especially in the central highlands, south-eastern Vietnam, and the midlands and mountain regions of the north. We must also boost the planting of potato and other winter crops in the north.

There must be a vigorous expansion of vegetable--especially bean--production in all localities to bring the acreage up by 46.5 percent compared with 1978. To expand the area under industrial crops and fruit trees, by 30 percent compared with 1978. [sentence as received] The export value of agricultural products will rise 28 percent.

We need to actively restore and develop cattle and poultry breeding, quickly organize the raising of livestock for export and urgently build trading organisations to facilitate this work.

The capacity of irrigation and water conservation projects must be fully exploited. In 1979, we must irrigate 4.4 million hectares of rice, 410,000 hectares of subsidiary crops and 13,000 hectares of industrial crops. Firstly, we must repair those irrigation projects damaged by the recent floods, step up the building of irrigation and drainage works in the north to irrigate 900,000 hectares and drain over 120,000 hectares.

We intend to push ahead with the building of new economic zones. In 1979, 200,000 hectares will be reclaimed with state investments to put 100,000 hectares under cultivation mainly in the Mekong delta and the central highlands. Intensive use will be made of the 480,000 hectares of land already reclaimed during past years.

We will strongly develop seed selection, to intensify veterinary work and plant protection.

In 1979, we must supply sufficient agricultural implements, increase the supply of electricity, phosphate and nitrogenous fertilizer, big and small tractors, pumps, insecticides and spray; bring the mechanisation rate from 34 percent in 1978 to 41 percent in 1979 (28 percent in the Red River Delta and 60 percent in the Mekong River delta).

We will abolish all forms of capitalist exploitation of land, and actively redistribute land in the southern countryside. We will attempt to substantially complete the collectivisation of agriculture by the end of 1980.

On Forestry

The plantation and exploitation of forests will be accelerated in order to quickly make forest products a main export line. In 1979, we must plant 170,000 more hectares of forests, fell 2.1 million cubic metres of timber in order to get at least a 78 percent increase in the export value of forest products over 1978.

On Fishery

The breeding of fresh and salt water shrimps and fish will be better organized to improve production.

In 1979, we must aim for 600,000 tons of sea-fish, buy 360,000 tons from the fishermen and produce 100 million litres of fish sauce.

The target for fresh and saltwater fish is 200,000 tons. In 1979 the export value of seafoods must top the 1978 level by at least 76 percent.

The socialist transformation of the fishing industry in the south will continue, as will the reorganisation and consolidation of the fishing cooperatives in the north.

On Industry

We plan to develop industrial production, concentrating on solving the problem of materials supply. In relation to consumer goods, the processing industry must adequately solve the processing of subsidiary crops.

In 1979 the output of sugar will increase by 18 percent, canned fruits and vegetables by 34 percent, frozen fruits for export fourfold, tea by eight percent, tobacco by 18 percent, monosodium glutamate by 19 percent and liquors by 16 percent.

Light industry: We plan to quickly increase the output of glassware and porcelain goods to meet the needs of the people and for export. We will step up the building of spinning factories, develop cotton, mulberry, silk-worm and jute production to meet future requirements of materials for weaving.

To ensure supplies for industry and students, we will encourage local production and use of paper.

The engineering industry must serve the most important needs of the economy by producing enough tools and machine parts for agriculture.

We must aim at highly efficient communication and transport services.

Metallurgy: The output of rolled steel will increase by 29 percent and chromium by 36 percent over 1978.

Energy: The output of electricity will increase eight percent over 1978. Electricity for agriculture will increase by 21 percent.

The output of anthracite will rise by 21 percent and coal for export by 30 percent.

Chemicals and fertilizers: The output of phosphate fertilizer will increase 21 percent and that of nitrogenous fertilizer by 20 percent over 1978.

Building materials: The production of cement will increase 21 percent over 1978 and that of bricks and tiles by 20 percent.

Geology: We will increase the exploration for iron and pyrite ores. Exploration will continue for coal in Quang Ninh, apatite at Lao Cai, and building materials and sub-soil water in the central highlands as well as materials for the porcelain industry.

Oil and gas: To step up the search, exploration of oil and gas resources will be stepped up. We plan to gradually complete the oil industry service centre at Vung Tau and make it operationable by 1979.

On the whole, the output value of industry in 1979 will increase by 12 percent over 1978, of which this will involve an increase of 10 percent for the centrally-run industries, 14 percent and 13 percent for small industries and handicrafts.

Communications and transport

Transport freight will increase by 15 percent in tonnage and 18 percent ton/kilometre compared with 1978.

The central task in receiving and transporting imported goods is to raise the unloading capacity at the railheads and seaports, and to reduce the storage of imported goods at Haiphong and Quang Ninh.

The Quy Nhon and Nha Trang ports will be expanded quickly for timber export.

Expansion will continue at the Hanoi International Airport and a number of domestic airports will be enlarged.

Posts and Telecommunication: The postal network will continue to expand in the provinces, and work on the Hanoi-Ho Chi Minh City-Minh Hai telegraph line will be basically completed. A number of earth satellite communication stations will be built to develop international communications.

Capital Construction

Investments in this field in 1979 will increase by five percent compared with 1978, of which capital for building and assembly will be up by four per cent.

Investments in the electricity, coal, building materials, fertilizer, paper and textiles industries will increase more quickly than elsewhere.

Investment will continue in land reclamation, afforestation, road building for timber extraction, irrigation projects and perfection of the existing pig and chicken farms.

Investment in the construction of scientific research establishments will increase 50 percent compared with 1978. One million square metres of housing space will be built in 1979--600,000 square metres by the state and the remainder by cooperatives.

Much attention will be given to building general schools, vocational schools, hospitals at central and provincial levels, regional hospitals and consulting rooms, and foreign funded creches.

Economic Relations With Foreign Countries

To broaden economic relations with foreign countries and promote exports is one of our most important tasks. In the immediate future we must urgently boost export so as to be able to import indispensable raw materials to meet the needs of production and the people's welfare. This policy must be thoroughly understood and implemented by all branches at all levels.

It is necessary to increase investment so as to quickly increase export, first of all, of agricultural, forest and maritime products, coal, and goods produced on contracts with government agencies. We must quickly build specialized areas to grow export items such as tea, rubber, coffee, beans of different kinds, ricinus, tobacco, bananas, pineapples, jute and hemp. We must organize the rearing of domestic animals for export. It is important to expand the tourist service, supply it with more ships and aircraft and quickly increase its service capacity.

Total export value in 1978 is expected to rise by 31 percent.

To increase the export of coal, apatite and chromium, plans must be worked out to quickly increase the future mining and processing of export minerals including coal, apatite and chromium.

The Foreign Trade Ministry must expand its activities and take active measures to boost the production of goods for export.

We must formulate policies to encourage exports and establish companies specializing in the exports of key items.

As regards imports, we must first of all make the fullest use of local resources, quickly solving, by ourselves, the shortage of raw materials, machinery and accessories. We must plan for production, construction and consumption commensurate with our import capacity.

Le Thanh Nghi, Part III

OW251621 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 25 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 25 Dec (VNA)--In relation to scientific and technical work we intend to increase investment in research so as to build up our scientific and technical potentials to serve future economic development programs.

--We must apply advanced techniques to agriculture on a large scale in order to make optimal use of the newly reclaimed land.

--We need to organize a mass movement to support technological innovations, and the rationalization of production in order to increase work productivity and economic efficiency, to assist the implementation of the state plan.

Labour and Training

The most important task of all services and localities is to provide jobs for all people of working age. This is to be done through the rational use of the local work force, the development of trades and, at the same time, the continued redistribution of the work force on a national scale in order to fully exploit the potentials of land, forests, sea and mineral resources.

In the state sector the main task is to reorganise and rationalise the existing work force with a view to increasing labour productivity. Administrative and managerial organs at the central and provincial levels in particular should reduce their staff by 10 percent and send the surplus either to reinforce the district and grassroots levels or to other services.

In the training of technical cadres and workers our task is to speed up the training of technical workers for agriculture, forestry, fishery, wood processing, building material processing, transport and communications, coal extraction and processing of goods for export.

Enrollment at the universities, colleges and middle-level vocational schools remains almost the same as in 1978 except for an increase of 5 percent for the teachers colleges.

We intend to extend in-service training to heighten the quality of scientific and technical workers as well as economic management cadres.

Living standards will benefit by an increase of 16 percent in the state's purchase of goods and of 9 percent in retail sales by organized markets.

On the question of finance, we will make the fullest use of revenue from the national economy to increase the budget. The most fundamental measures to this end involve the conservation of raw materials, fuel and other materials and an increase in labour productivity in order to lower production and transport costs. In particular we must avoid waste in capital construction, make full use of discarded materials and substandard products and find local materials to increase consumer goods production.

We intend to establish a unified system of collecting house rents, electricity and water rates for the whole country.

Administrative expenditures will be eased by effecting a 10 percent reduction of nonproductive staff.

As regards pricing, some visibly irrational pricing policies will be amended while supervision and control of the price system will increase.

We will combine administrative and economic measures to lower prices (with priority to essential goods) in the free market and to oppose speculation and price hiking in order to help stabilize people's expenditures.

On Education, Culture, Health and Social Welfare

Education: There will be an accelerated development of the network of kindergartens with priority to industrial centres, urban areas, offices, state farms, afforestation centres, constructions sites and new economic zones to admit 33 percent of children in the 3-5 age group to the kindergartens. The kindergarten nurses will increase correspondingly.

The enrollment of general education students in the 1979-80 school year will rise to 12.4 million, an increase of 4 percent over the 1978-79 academic year. The number of general education teachers will increase. Complementary education will continue to develop with a 17 percent increase in the number of students.

Culture and information: There will be improvements in the extent and quality of publications, libraries, exhibitions, radio and television programs, art performances, cinemas and museums. There will be further developments in mass culture and popular arts. We will build more grassroots information centres and increase film production as well as the number of mobile cinema teams. The publication of unnecessary books, newspapers and magazines will cease.

Health, Physical Culture and Sports: We will develop and consolidate medical establishments and organisations, step up prophylactic and hygiene programs and stamp out epidemics. We will strive to eradicate malaria in the mountain regions and social diseases left by the old regime.

The instructions and resolutions of the Council of Ministers on pharmaceutical materials, family planning, development of traditional medicine, and the combination of modern and traditional medicine will be implemented.

It is planned to step up the planting of medical herbs by families and cooperatives. It is also planned to increase medicine production with home materials to meet the requirements of the population, with priority to all medicines required for common diseases.

Improvements will be made in physical culture and sporting activities as a means of improving people's health and in the interests of production and combat preparedness. More day-care centres will be built. Care for the families of war invalids and fallen heroes will continue. The rehabilitation and treatment centres for war invalids will be consolidated, and invalids will be assisted to find productive work and to participate in social activities.

Social evils left by the old regime will be eradicated.

In the third part of his report, Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi dealt with the need to effect a vigorous change in organizational and managerial work. He said:

In the immediate future the following questions must be settled quickly:

The establishment of managerial mechanics based on the specialities of the various economic and technical institution. Firstly, the irrational differences between the systems of management of the central and local factories must be abolished immediately. Factories in the same economic and technical branch, whether they are run by the central or local authorities, all have the duty to contribute to the central and local budgets.

A uniform system of management, of labour, salary, materials, capital, etc, in both local and central factories will be applied. Integrated production units will be set up in each economic and technical branch, union of enterprises, company or industrial complexes and they will be given more scope for regional initiatives.

Improvements will be made in planning work and the managerial system aimed at encouraging initiative in the services, unions of factories, localities and grassroot units. Planning must be efficient right at the grassroot units. Improvements will be made in the planning, supply and management of materials and goods. Comprehensive lists of materials and goods will be drawn up under centralized state management.

The rights of factories, production collectives and individuals to produce and distribute these goods which do not come under state management will be broadened. Construction at the district level must parallel the socialist transformation of agriculture in the south, and the consolidation and expansion of the agricultural cooperatives in the north. Expanded construction at the district level in the south must be based on the socialist transformation of agriculture.

We plan to eliminate irrational regulations governing the circulation and distribution of goods in order to make better use of all economic levers. We aim to perfect the organisation, improve the style of work and promote better leadership in the execution of economic policies.

Communique No 2 on 23 Dec Session

OW231655 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Dec 78 OW

[Communique No 2 of fourth session of the Sixth National Assembly]

[Text] On 23 December the National Assembly continued its plenary session under the chairmanship of National Assembly Standing Committee Vice Chairman Tran Dang Khoa, a member of the conference Presidium, at the Ba Dinh conference hall. The National Assembly heard Chief Procurator of the People's Supreme Procurate Tran Huu Duc report on the work of the people's procurate sector and member and Secretary of the National Assembly Standing Committee Truong Tan Phat read a report of the National Assembly Standing Committee requesting that the National Assembly approve:

1. The National Assembly Standing Committee's 26 May 1978 resolution on the duties and authority of district people's councils and on the number of members of each provincial and district people's committee and
2. The National Assembly Standing Committee's 30 November 1978 decree on applications for commutation of death sentences and on the review and approval of death sentences.

Minister of the Premier's Office Vu Tuan read the Council of Ministers' report which proposed the redefining of boundaries of a number of provinces and cities.

The National Assembly deputies worked in separate groups on 24, 25 and 26 December 1978.

Report on Law Enforcement

BK241035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Dec 78 BK

[Text] The National Assembly continued its plenary session at the [Ba Dinh] conference hall on the morning of 23 December.

Comrade Tran Huu Duc, chief procurator of the People's Supreme Procure, reported on the control of law enforcement in 1978 and on the guidelines for the work of the people's procure sector for 1979.

In the past year, exercising its control of law enforcement, the people's procure sector took a further step in promoting the protection of the socialist legal system, thus contributing to insuring political security and social order, to consolidating and perfecting the socialist production relationships in the north, and to transforming and building socialist production relationships in all southern localities. By carrying out its control activities, the procure sector was able to bring to light shortcomings and errors and transgressions of the law in various aspects of managerial work, notably in the management of production, labor, materials and capital, and to offer suggestions to and help the responsible sectors find measures to overcome them. At the same time, it proposed to the National Assembly, the government and the various central management sectors amendments and new systems and regulations that would insure the uniformity and consistency of the legal system.

The people's procure sector paid keen attention to mobilizing the popular masses to participate in safeguarding the legal system, and through this, to enhance their capacity for mastery. The local procurates helped several production installations, villages and city wards in their efforts to become progressive units in law enforcement, and mobilized the masses to study and comply with laws and to struggle against transgressions of the law by anyone.

Through the report of the comrade chief procurator of the People's Supreme Procure, it is obvious that, generally speaking, the status of law enforcement has left much to be desired. It is worth noting that because of their failure to satisfactorily implement various policies and laws, several sectors and localities, notably the materials management sectors and main localities, have caused losses to and waste of state and collective property and the people's manpower. Corruption, misappropriation of public property, collusion in promotion of personal gains and unlawful business practices still prevail despite the application of some measures by various sectors and localities to combat and prevent them.

The cause of these lingering shortcomings is the failure to seriously implement the various managerial procedures and to completely replace the managerial system based on administrative measures and subsidies with the socialist production managerial system. In their economic relations, several localities have also failed to sign contracts or to seriously implement the economic contracts already signed.

As foreseen by the comrade chief procurator of the People's Supreme Procurate, in 1979 the procurate sector's work will be directed toward continuously supporting the safeguarding and development of the laboring people's right to mastery and the implementation of the 1979 state plan. It will be also aimed at insuring the people's livelihood and contributing to its stability; consolidating national defense; strengthening political security and social order; continuously contributing to implementing Resolution No 228 of the party Political Bureau and Directive No 159 of the premier; and supporting the reorganization of production and the building and strengthening of the district level.

Comrade Truong Tan Phat, member and secretary of the National Assembly Standing Committee, read a report on various regulations and resolutions of the National Assembly Standing Committee to the National Assembly for the latter to consider and ratify.

Comrade Vu Tuan, minister at the premier's office, reported on a proposal of the Council of Ministers to redefine the boundaries of some provinces and cities.

25 December Discussions

OW270646 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Dec 78 OW

[Text] The deputies to the fourth session of the Sixth National Assembly session today, 25 December, held group discussions on the implementation of the 1978 state plan and on the objectives of the 1979 state plan.

Providing lively examples from their regions, they affirmed that, despite the great difficulties caused by natural disasters and by the Chinese and Kampuchean ruling reactionaries, the Vietnamese people made great efforts in 1978 and recorded many new achievements on the economic front--in agriculture, industry and capital construction--while many positive and encouraging factors appeared in other fields.

In group discussions, the deputies also noted the shortcomings in implementing the state plan. For instance, some sectors and regions have not fully grasped the guidelines and policies for economic development and planning, and a number of economic management systems have not been readjusted, thus resulting in slow organization and guidance. They discussed these shortcomings at length and suggested measures to the Council of Ministers and sectors concerned to combat them.

Concerning the objectives of the 1979 plan, they agreed that the three general tasks set forth by the Council of Ministers are very important and weighty. They stressed the specific tasks such as promoting overall agricultural production with special attention to food and foodstuffs, developing production of consumer goods with a view to meeting people's requirements, stepping up exports and socialist transformation, and effecting developments and adopting measures to overcome shortcomings in organization, management and guidance.

The deputies will continue to hold group discussions on 26 December.

26 December Discussions

OW271915 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Dec 78 OW

[Text] The deputies to the fourth session of the Sixth National Assembly today, 26 December, continued to discuss the objectives of the 1979 state plan.

Considering the actual situation throughout the country, they agreed that the norms set for food and foodstuff production, industries, handicrafts and export goods by the Council of Ministers in the guidelines and tasks of next year's plan are necessary. The various branches and regions must foster an enthusiastic emulation movement and strive to successfully implement the state plan. All potentials in labor, land, raw materials and equipment must be utilized in the best possible way with a view to bringing about a new development in the coming year.

Many deputies stressed that in order to basically resolve the people's food requirements, we must on the one hand fully develop rice production while on the other hand pay attention to developing subsidiary crop production. The concrete norms on rice, subsidiary crops, industrial plants, exports and production of main industrial goods were discussed by the deputies, who made suggestions relating to their fulfillment.

During group discussions the deputies also spent much time discussing reports on the state budget and on the work of the Supreme People's Court and the supreme people's organ of control.

Communique No 3 on 27 Dec Session

BK271202 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 27 Dec 78 BK

[Communique No 3 of the fourth session of the Sixth National Assembly]

[Text] After working for 2 days in separate groups, on 27 December the National Assembly met in plenary session at the Ba Dinh conference hall in Hanoi. The morning session was directed by Comrade Chu Van Tan, vice chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee and member of the session Presidium.

The National Assembly heard:

Doan Trong Truyen, acting chairman of the National Assembly Planning and Budget Committee, read the committee's report on the status of the implementation of the 1978 state plan, the orientation, tasks, norms and key measures of the 1979 state plan, the 1979 draft state budget and an account of the 1977 state budget;

Luu Huu Phuoc, chairman of the National Assembly Culture and Education Committee, read the committee's report on cultural and educational work in areas inhabited by ethnic minority groups;

Comrade Le Tan Toa, deputy from Nghia Binh Province, read a dissertation on "stepping up the production and processing of subsidiary food crops";

Comrade Ho Chi Son, deputy from An Giang Province read a dissertation entitled "Resolutely Punish the Border Intruders, Insure the Fulfillment of the 1979 State Plan";

Comrade Nguyen Minh Duc, deputy from Minh Hai Province read a dissertation entitled "Resolutely and Successfully Fulfill the 1979 State Plan in Grain and Foodstuffs Production";

Comrade Tu Khai Hong, deputy from Quang Ninh Province, read a dissertation entitled "Resolutely Defend Every Inch of Land on the Northeastern Border of the Fatherland, Insure Production and Stabilize the People's Living Conditions in the New Situation;"

Comrade Tran Duy Hung, deputy from Hanoi municipality, read a dissertation entitled "Warmly Welcome the SRV-USSR Treaty of Friendship";

Comrade Phan Anh, deputy from Nghe Tinh Province, read a dissertation entitled "A Correction Concept of Human Rights" [as received];

Comrade Tran Dang Khoa, deputy from Ha Bac Province, read a dissertation entitled "Some Opinions on the 1979 State Plan";

Comrade Nguyen Xuan Truong, deputy from Dong Thap Province, read a dissertation entitled "Redistribution of the Population in Dong Thap Muoi; Prevention and Control of Floods and Flash Floods; Production, Fighting and Combat Readiness";

Comrade Huynh Cuong, deputy from Hau Giang Province, read a dissertation entitled "The Fatherland and the Nation";

Comrade Nguyen Thanh Long, deputy from Quang Nam-Danang Province, read a dissertation entitled "Step Up Agricultural Production, Strive to Fulfill the 1976-1980 5-Year State Plan 1 year Ahead of Schedule."

The afternoon session was directed by Comrade Hoang Quoc Viet, member of the session Presidium. The National Assembly continued to hear:

Comrade Nghi Doan, deputy from Ho Chi Minh City, read a dissertation entitled "Crimes of the Peking Rulers Against the Hoa People";

Comrade Nguyen Ky Uc, deputy from Cuu Long Province, read a dissertation entitled "Transformation of Production Relationships Combined With Promotion of Production Development in Agriculture::

Comrade Dang Kinh, deputy from Haiphong municipality, read a dissertation entitled "Tasks of the Armed Forces" and some proposals on strengthening national defense;

Comrade Nguyen Kim, deputy from Hanoi municipality, read a dissertation on "Stepping Up Handicraft Production";

Comrade Hoang Minh Giam, deputy from Ha Son Binh Province, read a dissertation entitled "Expose Schemes of the West in the Human Rights Issue";

Comrade Vo Van Pham, deputy from Ben Tre Province, read a dissertation entitled "Step Up Grain Production, Develop the Cultivation of Industrial Crops";

Comrade Vu Dinh, deputy from Bac Thai Province, read a dissertation entitled "Workers and Civil Servants Fulfill the 1979 State Plan";

Comrade Ngo Ba Thanh, deputy from Ho Chi Minh City, read a dissertation entitled "Remarks on the Meaning of Human Rights in the West";

Comrade Vu Mi Ke, deputy from Ha Tuyen Province, read a dissertation entitled "Step up Grain Production, Build the Districts in the Highlands";

Comrade Nguyen Kha Kinh, deputy from Haiphong municipality, read a dissertation entitled: "Haiphong Port Will Strive To Fulfill the 1979 State Plan";

Comrade Giang Nam, deputy from Thuan Hai Province, read a dissertation entitled "Socialism and Legitimate Freedoms of the Artist";

On 28 December the National Assembly will continue its plenary session at the Ba Dinh conference hall.

28 December Discussions

OW281727 Hanoi VNA in English 1636 GMT 28 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 28 Dec (VNA)--The National Assembly continued its plenary session today, with 14 addresses delivered in the morning on subjects ranging from application of science and technology to economic management, and strengthening national defense and defence of the border areas, to the question of human rights.

The session was presided over by Tran Dang Khoa, vice-chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee.

In the afternoon, with Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho in the chair, five ministers and two other senior government officials answered questions raised by deputies.

The ministers were Nguyen Thanh Binh (water conservancy), Duong Quoc Chinh (war invalids and social affairs), Ngo Minh Loan (food), Nguyen Chan (former and coal), and Dr Vu Van Can (public health).

The two other speakers were Tran Nam Trung, chairman of the government inspection commission, and Tran Duong, director-general of the National Bank.

Communique No 4 on 28 December Session

BK281142 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Dec 78 BK

[Communique No 4 of the Fourth Session of the Sixth National Assembly]

[Text] On 28 December the National Assembly continued its plenary session in the Ba Dinh conference hall in Hanoi. In the morning, Tran Dang Khao, vice chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee and member of the meeting Presidium, presided over the session.

During the session, Chu Van Tan, the Bac Thai provincial deputy, spoke on the settlement of nomads and the training of ethnic minority cadres;

Hoang Truong Minh, the Cao Lang provincial deputy, spoke on the acceleration of production and the strengthening of border security and defense;

Duong Thi Binh, the An Giang provincial deputy, talked about the acceleration of agricultural production;

Dinh Van Tuy, the Nghe Tinh provincial deputy, talked about the strengthening of national defense and border security and defense;

Tran Ty, the Bac Thai provincial deputy, read a statement on the resolution on maintaining iron and steel production;

Le Bach Lan, the Thanh Hoa provincial deputy, spoke on concentrating on quickly increasing provincial grain production;

Che Lan Vien, the Ha Nam Ninh provincial deputy, spoke on man as a master and the mastery of man;

Pham Cong Khanh, the Hai Hung provincial deputy, made a statement on the young generation's role of collective mastery in national construction and defense and in the implementation of state plans;

Nguyen Ho, Ho Chi Minh City deputy, spoke on the transformation of private capitalist trade and industry;

Tran Kiem Ly, Hanoi deputy, spoke on human rights;

Phan Dinh Dieu, the Thai Binh provincial deputy, made a statement on the utilization of technology to positively and more effectively improve managerial tasks;

Nguyen Thanh Duong, the Tay Ninh provincial deputy, spoke on the resolution of defending the southwestern border;

Vu Xuan Do, the Thai Binh provincial deputy, spoke on the consolidation and improvement of agricultural cooperatives;

and Vo Thi Lieu, the Kien Giang provincial deputy, talked about the development of fishery and agriculture in his province.

In the afternoon, Vice President Nguyen Huu Tho, member of the meeting Presidium, presided over the session. During the session, the following delegates representing various ministries and state commissions answered the questions of various National Assembly deputies; Nguyen Thanh Binh, minister of water conservancy; Duong Quoc Chinh, minister of war invalids and social welfare; Tran Nam Trung, head of the State Inspection Commission; Ngo Minh Loan, minister of grains and foodstuffs; Nguyen Chan, minister of coal and power; Tran Duong, director general of the State Bank; and Vu Van Can, minister of public health.

On 29 December, the National Assembly will continue its plenary session in the Ba Dinh conference hall in Hanoi.

29 December Closing Session

OW291834 Hanoi VNA in English 1814 GMT 29 Dec 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi 29 Dec (VNA)--The fourth session of the Vietnamese National Assembly (Sixth Legislature) closed here this afternoon under the chairmanship of Xuan Thuy, vice-chairman and secretary general of the N.A. Standing Committee.

During the closing meeting, the National Assembly unanimously adopted: A resolution on the 1979 state plan, a resolution on the 1979 state budget, a resolution on the general account for the 1977 state budget, a resolution on the remapping of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City and of Ha Son Binh, Vinh Phu, Cao Lang, Bac Thai, Quang Ninh and Dong Nai provinces, and a resolution ratifying motions and decrees of the N.A. Standing Committee.

On the 1979 state plan, the National Assembly passed the following main targets:

--Food output: 16-16.5 million tons, including 12-12.5 million tons of rice and 4 million tons of subsidiary crops;

--Land clearing: 200,000 hectares, with 160,000 hectares to be put under cultivation;

--Rice acreage to be irrigated: 4.4 million hectares;

--Subsidiary crops acreage to be irrigated: 410,000 hectares;

- Industrial crops acreage to be irrigated: 130,000 hectares;
- Afforestation acreage: 170,000 hectares;
- Timber output: 2.1 cubic metres;
- Sea-fish: 600,000 tons;
- Industrial output value: 12 percent up over 1978;
- Rolling steel: 120,000 tons;
- Electricity: 4,200 million kilowatt hours;
- Coal: 7.5 million tons;
- Nitrogenous fertilizer: 700,000 tons;
- Cement: 1.26 million tons;
- Sugar: 146,400 tons;
- Paper: 75,000 tons;
- Inland freight: 15 percent increase in tonnage and 18 percent increase in tons/kilometre compared with 1978;
- Investments in capital construction: 4,000 million dong, including 2,400 million dong for building and assembly;
- Total export value: 31 percent up over 1978;
- Total volume of retail sale on organized markets: 9 percent up over 1978;
- New housing space: 1 million square metres;
- Enrollment at universities and colleges: 46 500 students; at middle-level vocational schools: 84,000 students; technical workers' schools: 230,000 students;
- Enrollment at general education schools: 12.4 million pupils;
- Hospital and sanatorium beds: 200,000.

The National Assembly adopted the 1979 state budget with the following figures:

- Total income: 10.5 billion dong; and
- Total expenditure: 10.5 billion dong.

The National Assembly adopted the overall account for the 1977 state budget with:

- Total income: 9,043,501,359 dong; and
- Total expenditure: 9,179,147,072 dong.

The National Assembly approved the merging of a number of districts and villages of Ha Son Binh and Vinh Phu provinces with Hanoi city and of Duyen Hai district in Dongnai Province with Ho Chi Minh City. It approved the division of Cao Lang Province into two provinces--Cao Bang and Lang Son--and the merging of several districts in Bac Thai and Quang Ninh provinces with Cao Bang or Lang Son.

At the proposal of the Presidium of the session, the National Assembly elected Nguyen Con, deputy for Nghe Tinh Province, as chairman of the Planning and Budget Commission of the National Assembly.

In his closing speech, Truong Chinh, chairman of the N.A. Standing Committee said:

During discussions and plenums the deputies have confirmed the achievements and progress recorded; analyzed and valued positive factors which have appeared more and more in our country in 1978. At the same time, they pointed to difficulties and shortcomings and suggested many effective opinions to the government to carry out three common tasks; to stabilize the people's life; to strengthen national defence and security, to defend the motherland; to continue building the material and technical basis of socialism with a view to meeting the immediate needs of economic and cultural development and preparing conditions for development in the years ahead.

The National Assembly heard several ministers answering questions raised by the deputies and discussed measures to improve the work style and the economic management.

Truong Chinh called on the entire people to struggle for the fulfillment of the 1979 state plan, and to closely combine economic construction with national defence, thus meeting the needs of national construction and national defence.

The session wound up to the tune of "Uncle Ho Seems To Be With Us on Victory Day."

Truong Chinh Closing Speech

BK301416 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Dec 78 DK

[SRV National Assembly Chairman Truong Chinh's 29 December speech closing the fourth National Assembly session--recorded]

[Text] Beloved and venerated President Ton Duc Thang and dear deputies: Today, we have completed the tasks of the fourth session of the Sixth National Assembly. You deputies have discussed the reports of high-ranking state agencies as specified in the assembly agenda.

During discussions in various committees as well as in various plenary meetings, you have asserted the successes and progress of our country and analyzed and evaluated the positive factors which have appeared during 1978 in our country. At the same time, you have also pointed out the difficulties and shortcomings and have submitted realistic recommendations to the government for implementing three general tasks of stabilizing the people's livelihood, consolidating national defense and security and continually building the material and technical bases of socialism in order to meet the requirements of economic and cultural development and of immediately preparing the conditions for development in the coming years.

The ministers have answered your questions and presented the measures to promptly improve the official duties and economic management.

You have passed the state plan and budget estimate for 1979; ratified the settlement of the state budgetary account for 1977; approved the redrawing of territorial boundaries between Cao Bang and Lang Son provinces and Quang Ninh and Bac Thai provinces, between Cao Bang and Lang Son provinces and Quang Ninh and Bac Thai provinces, and between Ho Chi Minh City and Dong Nai Province; ratified the National Assembly Standing Committee resolution dated 26 May 1978 on the duties and jurisdiction of the district people's councils and the composition of the district and provincial people's committees, and its decree law dated 30 November 1978 on the jurisdictions for mitigating and reviewing death sentences; and elected the head of the National Assembly Planning and Budget Committee.

Dear deputies, entering the year of 1979 with basically favorable conditions, our people must continue to overcome great difficulties and challenges. The revolution in the new stage calls for outstanding efforts by all the party, people, armed forces, echelons, sectors, state agencies and ministries. Together with the cadres and people throughout the country, our deputies are determined to develop their socialist collective mastery spirit, revolutionary offensive and self-reliance in order to create vigorous changes in the organizational and managerial tasks.

We must struggle to successfully implement the objectives of the 1979 state plans and budget and to satisfactorily combine the economy with national defense, insuring that all the requirements of building and defending the socialist country are met. [applause]

I wish all the deputies good health and many great achievements in production, combat, study and official duties. [applause]

I sincerely thank all comrades and friends in the diplomatic corps and international guests for attending this session and wish you all a happy new year. [applause]

I declare the closing of the fourth session of the Sixth National Assembly. [applause]

CLOSING SESSION UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTS FIVE RESOLUTIONS

BK301025 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Dec 78 BK

[Report on the resolutions adopted at the closing session of the fourth session of the Sixth National Assembly in Hanoi on the afternoon of 29 December--portion recorded]

[Text] Xuan Thuy, vice chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee and member of the meeting presidium, presided over the session. He delivered an opening speech.

[Begin recording] [Xuan Thuy] Dear deputies, this afternoon we hold the final meeting of the fourth session of the Sixth National Assembly. After listening to various government reports, the deputies met in various committees and subcommittees to discuss those reports and spoke at various plenary meetings of the National Assembly. They asked the government about many subjects and the ministers, vice ministers and heads of various commissions have already answered them. There are some questions raised by various deputies which the government needs some time to study.

The National Assembly Standing Committee will receive the answers later. Considering the discussion and statements made by the deputies, the meeting presidium drafted the following resolutions which we will vote on after Comrade Dao Van Tap, representing the meeting secretariat, reads them. Comrade Dao Van Tap, please take the stand and read the resolutions.

First Resolution

[Dao Van Tap] Resolution of the fourth session of the Sixth National Assembly approving the 1979 state plan objectives:

After listening to the Council of Ministers report on the 1979 state plan objectives, a briefing of the National Assembly's Planning and Budget Committee and the statements of various deputies, the following resolutions are adopted:

1. To concur in the Council of Ministers report on the implementation of the 1978 state plan, the present economic situation in our country and the general and specific economic tasks of the 1979 state plan.
2. To approve the 1979 state plan with the following main objectives: Volume of grain production to range from 16 to 16.5 million tons including 12 to 12.5 million tons of rice; subsidiary food crops in paddy equivalent to increase to 4 million tons; 200,000 hectares of virgin land to be reclaimed including 160,000 hectares to be put into production; 4.4 million hectares of rice, 410,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops and 130,000 hectares of industrial crops to be irrigated; 170,000 hectares to be afforested; 2.1 million cubic meters of timber to be exploited; 600,000 tons of sea fish to be caught; value of gross industrial output to increase by 12 percent over that of 1978; the value of mechanical production to increase by 13 percent over that of 1978; the volume of laminated steel production to increase to 120,000 tons; 4.2 billion kilowatt hours of electricity to be produced; clean coal production to increase to 7.5 million tons; phosphate fertilizer production to increase to 700,000 tons; cement production to amount to 1.26 million tons; 146,400 tons of sugar and 75,000 tons of paper to be produced; domestic cargo transportation will increase by 15 percent in tons and by 18 percent in ton per kilometer over that of 1978; capital construction investment to amount to 4 billion dong including 2.4 billion dong for construction and assembling; import quota to increase by 31 percent over that of 1978; the total of retailed goods in organized markets to increase by 9 percent over that of 1978; 1 million square meters of housing to be built; 46,500 students to be admitted to colleges and higher education sectors; 84,000 students to be admitted to vocational middle schools; 230,000 technical workers to be trained; general school students to total 12.4 million; 200,000 hospital beds to be installed.
3. To assign the Council of Ministers responsibility for taking practical and the most positive steps to create a drastic and effective change in organizational management and implementation leadership in order to insure the fulfillment of the 1979 state plan and create favorable conditions for further advancement in the ensuing years.

4. The National Assembly calls upon all people and combatants in the country to uphold their spirit of self-reliance and their revolutionary heroism, develop their right to socialist collective mastery, enthusiastically and concertedly emulate in engaging in productive labor and practicing thrift, increase labor output and endeavor to fulfill and even overfulfill the 1979 state plan.

Hanoi, 29 December 1978.

[Xuan Thuy] If there are no questions, we will read the second resolution.

Those comrade National Assembly deputies in favor of the resolution to ratify the 1979 state plan objectives which has just been read by Comrade Dao Van Tap, please raise your hands.

All of the comrades have raised their hands.

One more time, if anyone disagrees with the resolution, please raise his hand.

There is none, so it is unanimously passed. [applause]

Second Resolution

[Dao Van Tap] Resolution ratifying the 1979 state budget estimate:

The fourth session of the Sixth National Assembly, after hearing a report of the Council of Ministers on the handling of the 1978 state budget and on the 1979 state budget estimate, and after hearing a briefing by the National Assembly Planning and Budget Committee and views by various National Assembly deputies; has decided:

1. To ratify the 1979 state budget estimate with a total revenue of 10.5 billion dong and a total expenditure of 10.5 billion dong.

2. To assign the Council of Ministers responsibility for taking necessary and timely steps to tap all potentials of the national economy so as to increase the state revenue, using budgetary funds in a spirit of strict austerity with high economic results and insuring the satisfactory handling of the 1979 state budget.

Hanoi, 29 December 1978.

[Xuan Thuy] If there is no objection, we will continue. Those comrade National Assembly deputies in favor of the resolution to ratify the 1979 state budget estimate, please raise your hands.

All of the comrades have raised their hands.

If any comrade objects to it, please raise his hand.

There is none, so it is unanimously passed. [applause]

Third Resolution

[Dao Van Tap] Resolution ratifying the settlement of the 1977 state budgetary account:

The fourth session of the Sixth National Assembly, after hearing a report by the Council of Ministers on the settlement of the 1977 state budgetary account and a report by the National Assembly Planning and Budget Committee and views of the deputies, has decided to ratify the settlement of the 1977 state budgetary account, with a total of 9,043,501,359 dong in revenues against 9,179,147,072 dong in expenditures. Hanoi, 29 December 1978

[Xuan Thuy] Now we would like to ask for a vote. Please raise your hand if you comrade deputies are in favor of the resolution ratifying the settlement of the 1977 state budgetary account.

All deputies have raised their hands.

Any of you comrade deputies who is not in favor of the resolution please say so by raising your hand.

Nobody. So, all deputies have voted in favor of the resolution. [applause]

Fourth Resolution

[Dao Van Tap] Resolution ratifying the redrawing of territorial boundaries of Hanoi municipality, Ho Chi Minh City and Ha Son Binh, Vinh Phu, Cao Lang, Bac Thai, Quang Ninh and Dong Nai provinces:

Based on Article 50 of the 1959 Constitution and at the proposal of the Council of Ministers, the fourth session of the Sixth National Assembly, after studying the views given by the people's councils of Hanoi municipality, Ho Chi Minh City and Ha Song Binh, Vinh Phu, Cao Lang, Bac Thai, Quang Ninh and Dong Nai provinces, has decided to ratify:

1. The merging of the following districts, cities, villages and towns of Ha Son Binh and Vinh Phu provinces with Hanoi municipality:

A. Ha Song Binh Province: Ba Vi, Phuc Tho, Thach That, Doan Phuong and Hoai Duc districts; Son Tay and Ha Dong cities; Tien Phuong and Phung Chau villages and the northern part of Route 6 which belongs to Loc Hoa and Ngoc Son villages in Chuong My district; Huu Hoa village and the northern part of Route 6 which belongs to Phu Lam village in Thanh Oai district; Lien Minh, Viet Hung, Thanh Hung and Dai Thanh villages in Thuong Tin district; and Tam Hiep, Hiep Thuan, Lien Hiep, Cong Hoa, Tan Hoa, Tan Phu and Dai Thanh villages in Quoc Oai district.

B. Vinh Phu Province: Soc Son district; Chu Phan, Dai Thinh, Lien Mac, Me Linh, Tam Dong, Thach Da, Thanh Lam, Tien Chau, Tien Phong, Tien Thang, Tien Thinh, Tuong Lap, Trang Diep, Hoang Kim, Van Khe, Hoang Yen, Quang Minh and Kim Hoa villages and Phuc Yen town in Me Linh district.

2. The redrawing of territorial boundaries of Cao Lang, Quang Ninh and Bac Thai provinces as follows:

A. Dividing Cao Lang Province into two provinces--Cao Bang and Lang Son.

B. Merging Ngan Son and Cho Ra districts of Bac Thai province with Cao Bang Province.

C. Merging Dinh Lap district of Quang Ninh Province with Lang Son Province. Cao Bang Province will be composed of Cao Bang city; Tinh Tuat town; and Trung Khanh, Quang Hoa, Tra Linh, Ha Quang, Thong Nong, Bao Lac, Nguyen Binh, Hoa An, Thach An, Ngan Son and Cho Ra districts. Lang Son Province will be composed of Lang Son city and Trang Dinh, Van Lang, Van Quan, Binh Gia, Bac Son, Huu Lang, Chi Lang, Cao Loc, Loc Binh and Binh Loc districts.

3. Merging Duyen Hai district of Dong Nai Province into Ho Chi Minh City.

The Council of Ministers is assigned the task of carrying out the necessary work to implement this resolution.

Hanoi, 29 December 1978.

[Xuan Thuy] Nobody has anything to add to the resolution, so we would like to ask for a vote. Those comrade deputies who are in favor of the resolution ratifying the redrawing of territorial boundaries of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh cities and Ha Son Binh, Vinh Phu, Cao Lang, Bac Thai, Quang Ninh and Dong Nai provinces as presented by Comrade Dao Van Tap, raise their hands.

All deputies have unanimously agreed.

Those who are not in favor of the resolution, please raise your hands.

Nobody. So we unanimously pass the resolution. [applause]

Fifth Resolution

[Dao Van Tap] Resolution ratifying the National Assembly Standing Committee resolution and decreed law:

After hearing the National Assembly Standing Committee reporting on its resolution dated 26 May 1978 and on its decreed law dated 30 November 1978, the fourth session of the Sixth National Assembly has decided to ratify:

1. The National Assembly Standing Committee resolution dated 26 May 1978 on the duties and jurisdiction of the district people's councils and the composition of the provincial and district people's committees.
2. The National Assembly Standing Committee decreed law dated 30 November 1978 on the jurisdictions for mitigating and reviewing death sentences.

Hanoi, 29 December 1978.

[Xuan Thuy] Now, I would like to ask for a vote. Those who are in favor of the resolution ratifying the resolution and decreed law of the National Assembly Standing Committee as presented, please raise their hands.

All deputies have raised their hands.

Is there anyone who opposes them?

Nobody has raised his hand. So we unanimously pass them. [applause] [end recording]

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL ASSESSES RESULT OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

BK310954 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Dec 78 BK

[NHAN DAN 30 December editorial: "Develop the Right to Collective Mastery, Concentrate the Efforts of the Entire Country on Resolving the Urgent Problems of the National Economy"]

[Text] The fourth session of the Sixth National Assembly has achieved fine success after 8 days of intensive work. It has adopted resolutions on the 1979 state plan, on the 1979 draft state budget, on the general account for the 1977 state budget and on several other important issues.

The unanimity of the National Assembly in assessing the situation and deciding on the economic tasks and measures to effect a welcome change in 1979 so as to pave the way for fulfillment of the tasks under the Second 5-Year Plan is an outcome of the development of the right to collective mastery of the working people, of whom the National Assembly is a worthy representative.

The year 1978 has witnessed extraordinary difficulties for the Vietnamese people. Bringing their revolutionary zeal into play, the people throughout the country have enthusiastically carried out the urgent economic tasks laid down by the third plenum of the party Central Committee to achieve the targets of the 1978 state plan adopted at the third session of the National Assembly.

The achievements we have recorded, though still at a low level, reflect the great efforts of all sectors and echelons and of our entire people. Many positive factors have emerged and are developing. In agriculture, the movement for water conservancy work, multicropping, subsidiary crop cultivation and land reclamation has continuously expanded. In the areas hard hit by floods, the local party organizations and people, turning their sense of self-reliance to good account, have applied themselves to overcoming the aftermath of natural calamities, caring for the people's livelihood, promptly promoting production and quickly restoring activities in all fields. Many localities have scored fairly comprehensive achievements in agricultural production and in collecting farm produce for the state. In numerous industrial enterprises, the movement to promote technical improvement, to save materials and to find substitutes for imported raw materials has made new headway.

In the south, the socialist transformation of private capitalist industry and commerce has achieved decisive success, causing the abolition of the exploiting class. The transformation of agriculture is expanding in several areas. The task of fighting, supporting combat activities, strengthening national forces and consolidating the border has been satisfactorily and effectively carried out. All sectors and localities have produced progressive units and lively models of the endeavor to develop the people's right to collective mastery, to build a new regime, a new economy, a new culture and a new type of man, and to establish a socialist economic managerial system.

Though confronted with many unexpected difficulties, the general situation of the national economy and the common trend of the revolution are good. In the 3 years from 1976 to 1978, by implementing the Second 5-Year Plan and simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions, we have increased the productive capacity of most economic sectors, and have built, consolidated and perfected the socialist production relationships, thus paving the way for further progress.

While affirming these achievements we must correctly assess the difficulties our people are confronting and the weaknesses and shortcomings which must be overcome. In 1978, the implementation of the state plan has been low in all sectors, localities and grassroots units and has even fallen behind that of the previous year. Grain output has dropped while the population has continued to grow. The general growth rate of the national economy has been slow. Production has failed to meet consumers' demands; imports still exceed exports; labor, land, equipment, machinery and materials have not yet been fully exploited and have been wasted; the lives of the laboring people, particularly those in flood-affected areas, and of workers and civil servants are still beset by many difficulties; and the imbalance in the national economy remains serious.

For many years, numerous subjective and objective factors have affected the economic situation and the people's living conditions. The objective factors include the backwardness of the economy, the grave consequences of war and neocolonialism--which have not yet totally manifested themselves, nor have they been fully assessed by us--the difficulties caused by the hostile acts of international reaction and the Kampuchean reactionaries and the terrible havoc caused by widespread floods and typhoons.

Among the objective factors are our weaknesses and shortcomings in organizational and managerial work and in the guidance of economic operations. After the country was reunified, building an independent and sovereign economy became our most important task. Many of us, however, have failed to make adequate efforts to resolve the urgent problems of the economy. The party line has not been thoroughly reflected in concrete economic policies, in the implementation of the general plan as well as in the plans for each sector and locality. For this reason, we have not yet been able to fully exploit the enormous potentials of the country--labor, land, and the existing material and technical bases--to create a large amount of wealth for society and to meet the people's daily needs, first of all the need for food and clothing. Economic policies and managerial systems have not reflected the correct and creative application of the economic laws of socialism in the practical conditions of our country; they have not yet created favorable conditions for all sectors, localities and grassroots units to carry out their work; and they [have] not stimulated everyone to make the best use of his work capacity, to develop technical skills and to work in a disciplined and efficient manner. The production organizational system has not been expeditiously revamped, and implementation organization and guidance has been inefficient and lax.

In 1979, the entire party, people and army must carry out these three common tasks at the same time: To stabilize and insure normal life of the people, to consolidate the national defense and security of the homeland and to continuously build the material and technical bases of socialism to meet the immediate and future needs of economic development. The 1979 state plan presented by the government and adopted by the National Assembly reflects the close relations among these three tasks.

The state plan requires that all sectors and levels bring into full play their sense of self-reliance so as to build an independent, sovereign economy, to strive to resolve any problem they can, and to satisfactorily achieve economic balance. The most important thing is to provide employment, sufficient food and adequate clothing for laborers and to make the most of our two advantages--labor and land--to create material wealth.

To achieve this aim, we must concentrate our efforts on comprehensively stepping up agricultural production with emphasis on grain and foodstuff production. We must actively strive to develop forestry, fishery and consumer goods industries. The entire country must engage in grain and foodstuff production in a revolutionary offensive spirit. All of our labor forces, land, machinery and other means must be devoted to producing grain and foodstuffs and consumer goods. All industrial sectors must consider supporting agriculture their most important duty. We must promote exports by investing capital on a priority basis for expeditiously increasing the production of exportable goods, particularly agricultural, forestry, marine, light industrial, handicraft and mineral products.

Agriculture is the most important front. All other sectors must work in coordination with and support it, and, through this, develop themselves.

The most decisive condition for the implementation of the plan is to firmly improve managerial organization and implementation guidance according to the party line and to the economic laws of socialism. Improvement of managerial work, making changes in planning work, and perfection of the various managerial systems and policies and the structure of the managerial machine will create conditions for the development of the right to collective mastery, the zeal for work and the creativity of all sectors, levels, grassroots units and laborers in formulating plans and in devising and implementing effective measures to fulfill and overfulfill their tasks.

The resolutions adopted by the National Assembly encourage every one of us to enthusiastically push forward the movement for productive labor and economization and they will help effect really welcome changes in 1979 to enable us to fulfill the long-term tasks of the revolution.

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